



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Good Deed.

The action of the County Board of Supervisors levying a county tax of \$10,000 for the support of families of volunteers in the military service, is worthy of all commendation. This will bring the money from just where it should come—equally from all the property of the county. Herebefore the aid rendered the families of volunteers has been derived from voluntary subscriptions, and many who ought to have contributed liberally have given nothing.

While doing a just act, the Board have evinced a kind spirit towards the families to be benefited, and discharged its duty to the government as well as to those liberal individuals who have thus far sustained the burden of taking care of those left destitute by the absence of their natural protectors.

The Prospect in Missouri.

Our army having retired in haste from Springfield, the rebels attribute it to fear, and are rising again in the south-west. In ten days they will again have possession of one half of the state. Woe to the Union men and their families in all that region. It is cruel thus to desert them, after giving hopes of protection.

A Proposition to Abolish Virginia and South Carolina.

The "reconstruction" of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, so that the name of the first state shall be erased from the map of the country, would be a fate which the traitorous "old dominion" has fully earned. The plan is this: give to Delaware all of Maryland and Virginia between the Chesapeake Bay and the ocean; attach all of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains to Maryland, while the territory of Virginia west of the mountains is to be erected into the state of Kénnawha. In order to accomplish this the states must be consulted.—There will be no difficulty in this, we presume, as it is for the advantage of all concerned, except the traitorous portion of Virginia, and they have forfeited all their civil rights by rebellion.

If some plan, in conjunction with the above could be adopted to secure the abolition of slavery in these states, there would be nothing left to regret in the change.—The slaves of the rebels should be set free, and those of the Union men, might be declared free, with the consent of the states, and compensation made to the masters. It is all-important that slavery should cease to exist in the states immediately surrounding the capital of the nation, and this is the golden opportunity.

There is another plan of reconstruction which ought also to be adopted: Make a state out of the mountain regions of South, west Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina—taking about half of the latter state, and giving the remainder to North Carolina. Thus South Carolina would be rubbed out. Then burn Charleston, and build a commercial city at Beaufort. This would complete the retribution which the most guilty of all the states richly merits. Virginia and South Carolina disposed of in this way, there would be a prospect of peace and harmony among the states for generations to come.

This is a kind of "re-construction" that we are heartily in favor of, and is not entirely outside of probability.

How THE GOVERNMENT IS SWINDLED.—The United States quartermaster at this post, lately wanted 100 tons of hay. His agents canvassed the market, and found that \$10 was the price for the quality he wanted. One of the bidders, proposed to furnish it at \$9.50. The purchase was made. The hay was closely inspected, the quality suspecting that something might go wrong; but the quality was found to be good. After it had been shipped, however, it occurred to the quartermaster that the weight might be short. He then telegraphed to have it weighed at Parkersburg, upon arrival, and it was found to fall short 20 tons. This is one of the ways in which the government is swindled. The seller of this hay, and the author of this swindle, we are informed, for we do not care to get the name, stands high in the community, as a business man, and, like some others who have been cheating the government, he is probably in good and regular standing as a member of the chamber of commerce.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Would it not be well for quartermasters to watch contractors a little, and not charge every case of swindling upon a commanding general whose removal is deemed a political necessity?

MILITARY ITEMS.—The following companies have been assigned to the 16th regiment, Col. Allen: Northern Lights, Capt. Train; Vauxsars and Green Lake County Rangers, Capt. Saxo; Ozaukee Rifles, Capt. Williams.

A commission has been issued to J. W. Allen, as order of the 13th regiment, subject to the approval of the secretary of war. It required about \$14,000 to pay off the 11th regiment for the time between enlistment and being mustered into the United States service.

Sidney Allen, of Allen's Grove, Walworth county, accompanies the 11th regiment as state agent to look after the welfare of the men till after they are fairly insured to the United States service.

PILOT KNOS, Nov. 18th. Messrs. Editors:—The expedition that left this place on the 5th returned on the 15th. On the third day of our march we arrived at Greenville. The town had but few inhabitants, and they almost entirely women; the people had been told by Thompson that we were coming to rob and kill, and they believed him. The next morning a march south was commenced.—On the sixth day, when within 17 miles of the Arkansas line, a courier arrived bringing orders for a return. Some 50 rebels, most of them Thompson's men, had been captured by the cavalry; nothing else of special interest had occurred. The next day we commenced our return march. The expedition did not accomplish much, except it be that we have learned to trust our life, and all things else connected with a soldier's life, and that will be of great use to us.

Missouri, as far as I have seen, abounds in hills, big rocks, bad roads and the most forsaken looking huts and inhabitants ever read of. The hills are romantic, but like romantic young ladies, are of doubtful profit and utility.

The measles are having a run in the regiment; we left at this place 100 and brought back 75 sick, who were made as comfortable as they could be under the circumstances. On our march we had to cross some 20 streams and 2 rivers; most of the men stood the march first rate. We were glad to get back to this place, for here we receive the mail; we had not seen a paper for 10 days. I don't see how the people live without the newspapers. But they are a strange people down here; if you meet a man on the road and ask him how far it is to the next town—he "don't know," but he "reckons it is a right smart piece."

It is my honest opinion that there is not a man in our regiment who would accept of the best piece of land we saw on our entire march as a gift, if he had to live on it. It is thought our regiment will go to St. Louis as soon as our sick get well. I assure you the men and officers are anxious to get from under the command of Col. Carlin. In haste, yours truly,

JOHN A. WHITE.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—As every one cannot devote time, or possibly has not the books, to post himself upon the "Law of Nations," I herewith give you briefly, the decisions upon the "Right of Search." Belligerent nations have the right of visitation and search. It is purely a war right. And if a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in carrying troops, property or despatches, she is liable to seizure, and would be condemned in any admiralty court. England, in 1801, insisted upon the right of search with the Baltic confederacy. Also with Russia during the same year. A whole fleet of Swedish ships were confiscated by the British court of admiralty, because the convoy resisted the right of search.—This government has always recognized the right of search of neutrals by belligerents. The only question ever raised by the United States, was the right of visitation and search in time of peace. The war of 1812 grew out of this question, and the question still remains unsettled. There is now no difference of opinion among nations, recognizing any law as to the right to visit neutrals for the purpose of discovering and seizing deserters, traitors or goods contraband of war.

One other distinction is this. The right of search is confined to neutral merchant vessels, and does not apply to neutral ships of war. When there is any resistance to search, confiscation of vessel and cargo is the rule in England, France, Russia and every other important nation. The course of Commodore Wilkes in the capture of Mason and Slidell, was justifiable by the law of nations, and had there been any resistance by the English vessel, she would have been liable to seizure and confiscation. The books are too full of precedents established by the British government, to leave any chance of argument now as to the right of search by belligerents of neutral vessels.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Dr. Buist, a surgeon in the rebel army, was killed at Port Royal. He had previously been with the army in Western Virginia, and while there wrote a letter to South Carolina, which was found among the things left by the rebels at Port Royal. In this letter he describes the rebel defeat at Cheat Mountain. He says it was owing to the "old fogeyism and want of pluck among the Virginians." He also says: "Never were men more sick of Virginia and Virginians than we are." After retreating, the men began to die by scores, and he says that Col. Lee's North Carolina regiment presented a sickening spectacle. He said that Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major and both doctors were sick, and the men were dying like sheep. "Out of one thousand two hundred," he adds, "there are only 300 fit for duty." He said he was "all worn out, was barefooted, and without any winter clothes." This is a distressing picture to come from a surgeon in the southern army, and yet it is taken literally from his own letter. There is still more, and worse, if anything. For instance he says: "If there are any kindly disposed doctors among you who may wish to test their faith in secession, let them come here; we can give them plenty of work, very little to eat, and less to wear."

HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—This distinguished speaker is to deliver an address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the evening of the 26th inst., on "the Southern Insurrection, and the Constitutional power of the Republic for its suppression."

BLUE PILLS.—An army correspondent gives the following account of the medicine given the volunteers:

"Our doctors give us the same medicine for all complaints. Headache, blue pill; bellyache, blue pill; rheumatism, blue pill; yellow jaundice, blue pill; cold, blue pill; diarrhoea, blue pill; and so on. We are decidedly the blue pill regiment, and are of the opinion it don't take much to make a doctor."

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. The grand review of our troops held to-day at Ball's Cross Roads has attracted an immense crowd of spectators, and Washington is nearly depopulated. Fifty thousand men are under review by Gen. McClellan, and their excellent condition elicits the warmest praise. The soldiers are ready for any service that may be required, and the reception they gave the general showed that they had full faith in him as a leader. Thirteen men of the 14th Brooklyn regiment of New York, who were in the picket fight on Monday, are still missing. It is feared that they have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The rebels continue their correspondence with their friends in Washington, and their mail carriers in Virginia still defy the government, carrying messages to and from Richmond without detection.

A ridiculous report is in circulation here to the effect that the administration has given assurances to the British government that British vessels shall have access to the cotton ports before the expiration of winter.

The steamship Saxonia, which arrived to-day from Hamburg, brought as passengers the Prince de Wrede, of Russia, and Count de Valentine, of Trieste, who came to offer their military services to our government.

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 20. The gunboat Conestoga went on an exploring expedition up the Tennessee River yesterday and discovered a rebel battery near the Tennessee line. She threw one shell which routed the rebels. Still further up another battery was discovered and she engaged the rebels, and again routed them, and killing a number. The Conestoga is slightly damaged in the encounter. She returned to-day.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 20. Reliable information reached here to-day that our cavalry, under Maj. Hough, have overtaken and captured the rebels who seized our supply train, near Warrensburg, on Monday last. About 150 prisoners were taken, and the wagons recovered.

WINCHESTER, Del., Nov. 20. Dupont's powder mills exploded to-day, destroying three mills and killing three men.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 20. Special to the St. Louis Democrat.—The old terror has settled down upon the counties of the south-west since the retrograde movement of our army, and refugees are beginning to arrive again, being driven from home by the fear of Price's rebels, who are reported again advancing.

Mr. Gravelly, a member of the state convention, arrived here from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. He says a body of 300 of Price's cavalry have made their appearance at Saratoga, and forcing parties follow up the track of our receding army, plundering Union citizens and renewing with impunity every species of outrage. He passed a train of emigrant wagons a mile long, containing Union refugees, and another train of five wagons arrived here to-day.

Five prisoners were brought in to-day from Callaway county, the fruits of an expedition which was sent to that county yesterday. These prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on Union men.

New York, Nov. 20. The steamships Delaware, Boston and Cosmopolitan, of the New York and Philadelphia steamship company have been chartered by government for three months. They will immediately commence sailing. Their destination is said to be Port Royal. The New York steam transport Atlantic, lying at the foot of Canal street, is now coaling and taking in provisions for Port Royal. She will also carry troops.

The gunboat Oneida was launched at the navy yard this P. M.

Bishop McElwaine and family left to-day for Liverpool on the Persia.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 20. Capt. Burchard with 24 men of Jennison's regiment, attacked Capt. Hays with 150 men at his place of residence to-day, and succeeded in driving them away, burning Hays' house and the house of a man named Gregg, both captains in the southern army. Capt. Burchard and Lieut. Boswick were slightly wounded and two horses were killed. The rebels had five men killed and eight wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20. The Journal's leading Laurel county, Ky., correspondent emphatically denies the prevalent report that the citizens of London refuse to sell the federal government provisions, or ask exorbitant prices therefor, and also that Zollcofer had blockaded the Cumberland Gap road by blasting rocks, &c.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

A letter from Hattaras Inlet, St. As, says: We learn that North Carolina, by a convention of delegates representing 45 counties, has declared a provisional government, and has entirely repudiated the secession act of the state, and re-affirming her loyalty and devotion to the constitution of the United States. The convention met at Hattaras on Monday last. The act passed contained several sections, the substance of which is as follows:

The 1st declares vacant all the offices of the state.

The 2d names Marble Nash Taylor, provisional governor.

The 3d adopts the constitution of the state with the statutes and laws contained in the revised code of 1856.

The 4th repudiates the ordinance of secession passed at Raleigh on the 20th of May, together with all other acts then adopted.

The 5th directs the provisional governor to order a special election for members of congress.

The 6th gives to the governor authority to make temporary appointments to official vacancies.

The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the president. Gov. Taylor has issued his proclamation for an election in the second congressional district, which will be held on Wednesday, 27th inst.

A smart engagement took place at Hattaras Inlet on the 16th, between the coast survey steamer Corwin and the rebel steamer Curlew. The latter vessel apparently got the worst of the contest and retreated, after receiving a hot and telling fire from the former.

There is reason for believing that the rebel forces on the lower Potomac have been withdrawn within a few days, leaving but small detachments to man their batteries, and perhaps one regiment about a mile back from Mathias Point. Many of the camp fires which were visible last week have disappeared. A body of rebel cavalry made a demonstration on our right flank this morning, as the regiments were moving to the field of review, but retreated hastily. Towards the close of the review heavy firing was heard on the flanks, creating some commotion, cause unknown.—The report that the Spanish Minister said he would have demanded his passports had Messrs. Mason and Slidell been taken from

a Spanish vessel, or entertained such opinion, is untrue. Gen. Butler is here receiving his last instructions in regard to his expedition south.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21. The Times has a letter from on board the gun-boat Cuyler, off Ship Island, at that time. The 4th inst., there were in New Orleans some 5,000 rebel troops all well armed, but poorly clothed, and an order had recently been issued compelling every man capable of bearing arms to join some military organization. The city was being environed by batteries on every side, except in the rear, from which the rebels apprehend no attack, but which in fact can be easily assailed by a well appointed force. The land on that side is swampy and the city unapproachable excepting by the shell road and the rail road; but it is believed that a force of 10,000 men could overcome all difficulties and capture the city in ten hours after leaving the deep waters of lake Borgue. The only fortifications in the way is the old fort at the way passage between lake Borgue and Ponchartrain, which is represented to be in a very dilapidated condition and poorly provided with guns and men. Once in possession of the city our forces could hold it against all assailants, and would doubtless have the assistance of thousands of its citizens.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. Tribune despatch.—The soldiers at Beaufort and the slaves on the island will soon be picking the ungathered cotton, the former, under an order from the government, and the latter under the impulse of wages, directed to be paid them by Gen. Sherman. It is also probable that the cultivation of the sea island, for the next cotton crop, will be contracted for by some responsible yankee, who will be required to employ the slaves abandoned by their masters upon the several plantations. A new punishment for Virginia is at hand. Congress will probably be called on to change the territorial boundaries of Delaware so as to give this little state all the land between the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware river and to change the boundaries of Maryland so as to give her all the eastern counties of Virginia, and to leave to the state as organized by the convention at Wheeling, the territory between the Blue Ridge and the Ohio.

Private but trustworthy advices from Europe in relation to Mexican affairs have been received. Spain and the Spanish party in Mexico have resolved to impose a king upon that country at the point of the bayonet, if the Prince Monte is the favorite. Whether England and France have fully acceded to this is doubtful. It is not believed that our government has taken any steps to counteract these schemes against the integrity of a power in whose welfare we are very nearly interested, or to prevent Spain acquiring a country, which is surely designed to be ours.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20. The news of the disbandment of about 3,000 rebels in Accomac county, Virginia, is confirmed. As our expedition advanced the rebel flags disappeared, and Unionists hoisted the American flag.

Gen. Dix's proclamation when received in camp where Union men had been drafted and forced into the rebel service, caused them to rebel, and their officers were compelled to disband them.

The secessionists had destroyed bridges and felled trees across the roads.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21. Despatches just received from the Eastern shore of Virginia bring the gratifying intelligence that the secessionists of Northampton county, numbering 1800 have laid down their arms and the federal troops have now full possession of that and Accomac counties.

Boston, Nov. 21. Twenty-five of the rebels captured on Santa Rosa Island in the attack on Wilson's Zouaves arrived here this morning.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. Since the negotiation of the new loan on Friday last Sec'y. Chase has placed to the credit of disbursing officers in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia the sum of \$3,504,874 to be paid to contractors and other government creditors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. The steamer Stepping Stone ran the blockade Tuesday night, with stores for the flotilla in the lower Potomac, transferred her stores to the squadron and taking on board a number of contrabands from the steamer Baltimore and an ice boat, again ran the blockade last night and arrived at the navy yard.

The Markets. NEW YORK, Nov. 21. Flour receipts 35,420 bbls, market heavy and drooping, sales 10,600 bbls at 5.04, 35 for super western, 5.95, 80 to medium extra western, 5.90, 95 shipping brands extra H. O.; Canadian flour dropping. Receipts of wheat 188,590 bu, market heavy and low, sales 150,000 bu at 1.22, 1.25 for Chicago spring, 1.25, 27 Mill club, 1.28, 1.28 1/2 amber lower, 1.30 1.35 winter red western, 1.37 amber Michigan.

The Kind of Stories Told.—Among the effects of the rebels captured at Port Royal, a Charleston paper of the 7th was found, which contained the following precious information:

"It is stated that General Scott's confidential clerk had absconded from Washington, taking with him all the maps, draughts and surveys which were prepared for the campaign." General Halleck had superseded General McClellan in the command of the Union army. There was a fearful amount of sickness in Washington. "Eight hundred" prisoners had been removed from Fort La Fayette to Boston. "The Providence tool manufacturing company had a large government contract to make hand cuffs and leg irons to put on southern soldiers. These are the kind of news items which the southern journals give to their readers in order to keep the southern heart on fire."

WHAT OUR FLEET AT PORT ROYAL OVERCOMES.—The great victory which we have already obtained in capturing the two forts at the entrance of Port Royal river, will be better appreciated when we state the opinions of good naval officers:

To attack land fortifications is the severest test to which ships can be put. The best engineers cannot use gun on land equal to five foot; and it has been asserted, and generally believed, that well constructed forts can withstand the most formidable attacks of ships. The confederate General Ripley, in his order to the garrison at Hilton Head, stated clearly all the disadvantages a force attacking forts from ships inevitably labors under; and he summed up his instructions with the assertion: "To give up a battery or a position on shore while the enemy is afloat, is totally and absolutely inexcusable."

PRESERVATION OF BODIES.—Yesterday, while a number of grave diggers were engaged in removing the remains of long deceased persons in St. Mark's cemetery, five bodies were found to be in a state of such perfect preservation, after a burial of between fourteen and sixteen years, that the relatives of the dead on being informed of the fact, were able on visiting the spot to recognize the long unseen faces. The name of one of the dead thus recognized was Mr. Rab, a German citizen, who died in this city fourteen years ago.—St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 16.

Beside a stricken field I stood;

On the torn turf, on grass and wood,

Along the ditch, the dew of blood.

Sill in the fresh wounds lay the slain,

And all the air was filled with pain

And gusty sighs and fearful rain.

Two angels, each with drooping head

And folded wings and noiseless tread,

Watched by that valley of the dead.

The one, with forehead stained with blood,

His restless eyes were watch-fires lit,

His hands for little-gunslets fit.

"How long!"—"I know a voice of Peace,

Or there no longer shall be Peace,

When shall the hopeless danger cease?"

"Oh Lord, how long!—One human soul

Is more than any parchment scroll

Or any flag the wind may tear."

"What peace was illudged, young and brave?

How could the gift that thou gavest

Or what the cost of Whittier's grave?"

"Oh brother! If thine eyes can see

Tell how and when the deed shall be.

What hope remains for this or that?"

Then, Prielmeier sternly said: "I shun

One strife nor pang beyond the sun

Whom I love, nor the death of a man.

"I shun with Zerk's hand held high,

I walked in Zerk's cell at night,

I walked with Sidney to the block."

"The hour of Marston felt my tread,

Through Jersey snows the march I led,

My voice was heard in the night of death."

"I watch, through weary day and night,

But never a vague and dim light,

For leave to strike our blow aright."

"On either side my feet they own;

One guards through howls his ghastly throne,

One runs through road to reverence grown."

"Why wait we long, mocked, betrayed

By our foes, and our friends dead?

"Why wait we long, mocked, betrayed

By our foes, and our friends dead?"

"I leave them to their restless brawl!"

"Say, Peace implored, yet longer wait;

Be silent now, the deed is done!

Do not wait till the deed is done!"

"Still wait and watch; the way prepare

When I, with folded wings of prayer

May follow, weaponsless and bare."

"I shun the storm, and voice no fight;

Be silent now, the deed is done!

In low lament the answer died."

A rustling of wings in flight,

An upward glance of lowering white,

So passed the vision, sound and sight.

But round me came a silver bell,

And down the lowering sky to tell

Of help, a sweet voice fell.

"Still hope and trust; it is long,—" the red

Must fall, the wings must be trod,

But all is possible with God."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

CLOSE VOTING.—Henry R. Low, Union, is elected to the New York Senate, in Orange and Sullivan counties, by a majority of nine; the same counties elected Van Wyck to congress, last year, by a majority of ten. Four republican senators elected to the Iowa legislature.—Messrs. Hatch, Bower, Burdick and Dixon—were successful by less than sixteen majority, two of them by four majority.

Col. Daugherty sent a request by the flag of truce which came up to Gen. Grant at Cairo, to send him some iron, as none could be procured in the C. S. A. He has had to submit to the amputation of his leg three times.

THE CONTRABANDS.—Substantial winter clothing has been issued to the useful people at Fort Monroe known as "contrabands." Some of them make a huge swell on their new clothes.

Mrs. and Miss James—daughter-in-law and daughter of the noted British novelist, G. P. R. James, recently deceased—were about to open a female school in Detroit.

The Vermont legislature has elected Peter T. Washburn, of Woodstock, adjutant general of the state, over H. Henry Baxter, present incumbent, against whom there was considerable complaint in the management of his office. Gen. Washburn was lieutenant colonel of the 1st regiment of Vermont three months' volunteers, at Fortress Monroe.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.—Queen Victoria's proclamation of May 13th, concerning the case of the seizure of the rebel senators on board the British steamer Trent, she tells her subjects that if they interfere to give aid to either party to our war, they will do so at their peril.

"The proclamation begins by strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to observe a strict neutrality in and during hostilities between the United States and the confederate states, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they may answer to the contrary at their peril." The proclamation then recites the statute against British subjects interfering between belligerents, or giving aid or comfort to either side during their hostilities. The Queen then proceeds to declare:

"Now, in order that none of our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by said statute, we do hereby strictly command, that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter or thing whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the said statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said statute imposed, and of our high displeasure."

"And we do hereby further warn all our subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of the royal proclamation, and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign, in the said conduct, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in this behalf—as for example, by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed contraband of war according to the law of modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1881:

City	Arrive	Depart
Chicago, through	10:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
Way	12:40 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Oshkosh and way	6:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Milwaukee, through	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Way	1:50 P.M.	4:20 P.M.
Monroe and way	6:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Madison and way	6:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Bellevue and way	6:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Louis, via Chicago, Tuesday and Friday at 8 A.M. arrives Janesville on Wednesday at 6 P.M.		
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee and St. Louis, via Chicago, Monday and Friday at 7 P.M. arrives Janesville on Tuesday at 4 A.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

A New Arrangement.

On the 1st of next January a change will be made in the proprietorship of the Gazette Office by the withdrawal of Mr. Bowen. This change will render absolutely necessary a settlement of the subscriptions and other accounts due the present firm. We hope our friends will give this matter their immediate attention, and leave as few debts as possible for settlement after the change is made. It will be easier and better to all concerned to settle before that time, as a settlement must be made.

WOOD! WOOD!

Subscribers to the daily or weekly Gazette who wish to pay in Wood, are requested to furnish it now. Any number of new subscriptions can be paid in this way.

County Board of Supervisors.

WEDNESDAY 2 o'clock, P. M.
Board met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of Mr. Collins, the Clerk of the Board was instructed to deliver to S. J. Todd of Beloit certain certificates on condition of his paying the face of them.

Upon the recommendation of the District Attorney, he was also instructed to cancel a number of tax certificates belonging to John Hackett, upon which appeals had been taken, and to refund the actual disbursements incurred on the appeals.—Also to cancel a tax deed belonging to Wakely & Tenny and refund the money paid by them with \$5 expended in taking an appeal.

The committee to settle with the Commissioners of County Poor presented their report which was adopted. The Board voted to allow Mr. Holmes \$100 that he paid discount on county orders and to Mr. Atwood \$14 for depreciated money.

The superintendents recommend the raising of the sum of \$4,500 for support of the county poor for the ensuing year, and \$300 for improvements of the poor farm.

Also, the appointment of a committee to ascertain why the license money in Janesville and Beloit has not been paid to the county treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Collins, the report was recommended for some recommendation of a special sum for the improvement of the poor farm.

The committee to whom was referred the renting of a court room, reported in favor of accepting the proposition of Peter Myers, which was adopted.

The committee on illegal taxes reported the amount in the cities of Janesville and Beloit. The amount of certificates, interest and costs is \$11,243.50 in Beloit, and \$37,398.06 in Janesville.

A proposition was received from the county treasurer to make some improvements on the building occupied by the county offices, which was referred to the committee on public buildings.

Mr. Spooner moved to reconsider the vote for leasing a court room, and to lay said motion upon the table, which was adopted.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9 A. M.
Board met and proceeded to business. The committee on miscellaneous accounts reported the allowance of bills amounting to \$55.

The committee on county officers reported in favor of allowing K. W. Bemis \$60 for registering pendancy of actions, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, \$200 was appropriated to pay the interest on the county poor farm.

On motion of Mr. Spooner, a resolution was adopted instructing the clerk of the board to advertise, inviting sealed proposals to furnish the county with stationery and blank books for the ensuing year, and to accept and act upon the lowest responsible bid, not exceeding \$200.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, \$15 was appropriated to the chairman of the board in payment of services for countersigning county orders.

The committee on court expenses reported in favor of the allowance of several small bills, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Spooner a resolution was adopted appropriating \$400 to S. Hol-dredge, Jr., to purchase fuel for the county offices and court room. Also that the seal now in the office of the county treasurer, be the official seal of said office.

The committee on county poor reported the allowance of \$190 to Sincere Ruble for a claim of \$397 for taking care of a county pauper.

The bond of A. W. Root as commissioner of county poor was approved.

The bill to relieve the families of volunteers was taken up, and after an amendment to sec. 7, excluding from its benefits all persons who receive or are entitled to a pension from the government, Mr. Spooner moved the previous question, which was lost.

Mr. Carpenter moved to reconsider the former vote fixing the amount at one mill upon each dollar valuation, which was adopted.

Mr. Carpenter moved to fix the amount at 3/4 of a mill. Mr. Croft moved to fix the gross amount of the tax to be levied at \$10,000.

This amendment was adopted, and the bill passed by a vote of 25 to 1, the

JUST RECEIVED

AT

BENNETT'S

one of the

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than

ever before offered to the public, at prices that will

Delains, Valenciennes, Cobergs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

in great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHS AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

and

OIL CLOTHS.

in various styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors,

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock,

old and new.

REMOVAL.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my many patrons

that the public generally, that we have removed our

store

to the new store in

Jenkins & Devery's Block,

opposite McKee & Bro's.

Leaving all goods and blowing with those to whom

it is more congenial, we will simply state that our

store is

Large and Complete,

embracing every style of.

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold

at a

Small Advance

only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed

upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to busi-

ness to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,

done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every case.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"

OPPOSITE MCKEE & BRO'S,

Main Street, - - - Janesville.

no. 1441

CYRUS MINER.

New Fall and Winter Millinery.

The Largest and Best Stock of the Season.

MISS REYNOLDS informs her friends and the pub-

lic that she has now the largest and best stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

ever offered by her. Her stock comprises all

the latest styles of hats, bonnets, and manufactured work,

and every article will be sold at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES,

preparing to sell at a small profit rather than keep her

goods over for another season.

Bonnets from \$1.50 to \$10.00, according to style and

quality. Caps and Head-dresses constantly on hand.

Everything kept in a first class Millinery

Store will be found in her shop, or manufactured

promptly to order. All her purchases were made for

cash, and she is thus enabled to sell at the lowest

prices.

DRESS MAKING.

She is also prepared to cut and make dresses in the

latest styles, or change old dresses to the new styles.

Her friends and the public generally are invited to

call and examine. Shop in the old place, Exchange

Block, west end of Upper Bridge.

no. 1441

MISS R. A. REYNOLDS.

AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.

PURSUANT to instructions from the Secretary of

the Treasury, a book will be opened on the Treas-

ury Notes, to be issued under the act of July 17, 1881.

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Economy and Fashion!

OF

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY

MCKEE & BRO.,

within the last 10 days! All of which are now

Opened, Marked and Ready for Sale.

AMONG them are the following:

100 CASES OF PRINTS,

containing 100,000 yards, consisting of: Philip Allen's,

Wanamaker and American Prints, being the entire

stock of a New York Jobber, are all new Fall Styles,

which, notwithstanding the advance on all Cotton

Prints, will sell until the end of the year, and

will sell over the Union at 10c to 15c.

25,000 yards Madder Prints, at 6c per yard, worth

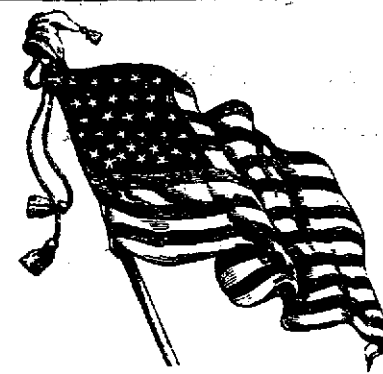
10c.

10,000 yards good Madder Prints, at 20 yards for one

dollar—only 6 cents per yard, worth to-day 8 cents per

yard.

SPAFER ARCHIVE®



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Good Deed.

The action of the County Board of Supervisors levying a county tax of \$10,000 for the support of families of volunteers in the military service, is worthy of all commendation. This will bring the money from just where it should come—equally from all the property of the county. Heretofore the aid rendered the families of volunteers has been derived from voluntary subscriptions, and many who ought to have contributed liberally have given nothing.

While doing a just act, the Board have evinced a kind spirit towards the families to be benefited, and discharged its duty to the government as well as to those liberal individuals who have thus far sustained the burden of taking care of those left destitute by the absence of their natural protectors.

The Prospect in Missouri.

Our army having retired in haste from Springfield, the rebels attribute it to fear, and are rising again in the south-west. In ten days they will again have possession of one half of the state. Woe to the Union men and their families in all that region. It is cruel thus to desert them, after giving hopes of protection.

A Proposition to Abolish Virginia and South Carolina.

The "reconstruction" of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, so that the name of the first state shall be erased from the map of the country, would be a fate which the traitorous "old dominion" has fully earned. The plan is this: give to Delaware all of Maryland and Virginia between the Chesapeake Bay and the ocean; attach all of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains to Maryland, while the territory of Virginia west of the mountains is to be erected into the state of Kenawha. In order to accomplish this the states must be consulted.—There will be no difficulty in this, we presume, as it is for the advantage of all concerned, except the traitorous portion of Virginia, and they have forfeited all their civil rights by rebellion.

If some plan, in conjunction with the above could be adopted to secure the abolition of slavery in these states, there would be nothing left to regret in the change.—The slaves of the rebels should be set free, and those of the Union men, might be declared free, with the consent of the states, and compensation made to the masters. It is all-important that slavery should cease to exist in the states immediately surrounding the capital of the nation, and this is the golden opportunity.

There is another plan of reconstruction which ought also to be adopted: Make a state out of the mountain regions of South-west Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina—taking about half of the latter state, and giving the remainder to North Carolina. Thus South Carolina would be rubbed out. Then burn Charleston, and build a commercial city at Beaufort. This would complete the retribution which the most guilty of all the states richly merits. Virginia and South Carolina disposed of in this way, there would be a prospect of peace and harmony among the states for generations to come.

This is a kind of "re-construction" that we are heartily in favor of, and is not entirely outside of probability.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS SWINDLED.—The United States quartermaster at this place, lately wanted 100 tons of hay. His agents canvassed the market, and found that \$10 was the price for the quality he wanted. One man, however, proposed to furnish it at \$5.50. The purchase was made. The hay was closely inspected, the officer suspecting that something might go wrong; but the quality was found to be good. After it had been shipped, however, it occurred to the quartermaster that the weight might be short. He then telegraphed to have it weighed at Parkersburg, upon arrival, and it was found to fall short 20 tons. This is one of the ways in which the government is swindled. The seller of this hay, and the author of this swindle, we are informed, for we do not care to get the name, stands high in the community, as a business man, and, like some others who have been cheating the government, he is probably in good and regular standing as a member of the chamber of commerce.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Would it not be well for quartermasters to watch contractors a little, and not charge every case of swindling upon a commanding general whose removal is deemed a political necessity?

MILITARY ITEMS.—The following companies have been assigned to the 16th regiment, Col. Allen: Northern Lights, Capt. Train; Waushara and Green Lake County Rangers, Capt. Saxe; Ozaukee Rifles, Capt. Williams.

A commission has been issued to J. W. Allen, as sutler of the 13th regiment, subject to the approval of the secretary of war.

It required about \$14,000 to pay off the 11th regiment for the time between enlistment and being mustered into the United States service.

SIDNEY ALLEN, of Allen's Grove, Walworth county, accompanies the 11th regiment as state agent to look after the welfare of the men till after they are fairly enlisted into the United States service.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Eighth Regiment.

PILOT KNOB, Nov. 18th.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The expedition that left this place on the 5th returned on the 15th. On the third day of our march we arrived at Greenville. The town had but few inhabitants, and they almost entirely women; the people had been told by Thompson that we were coming to rob and kill, and they believed him. The next morning a march south was commenced.—On the sixth day, when within 17 miles of the Arkansas line, a courier arrived bringing orders for a return. Some 50 rebels, most of them Thompson's men, had been captured by the cavalry; nothing else of special interest had occurred. The next day we commenced our return march. The expedition did not accomplish much, except it be that we have learned to march and all things else connected with a soldier's life, and that will be of great use to us.

Missouri, as far as I have seen, abounds in hills, big rocks, bad roads and the most forsaken looking butts and inhabitants ever read of. The hills are romantic, but like romantic young ladies, are of doubtful profit and utility.

The measles are having a run in the regiment; we left at this place 100 and brought back 75 sick, who were made as comfortable as they could be under the circumstances. On our march we had to cross some 20 streams and 2 rivers: most of the men stood the march first rate. We were glad to get back to this place, for here we receive the mail; we had not seen a paper for 10 days. I don't see how the people live without the newspapers. But they are a strange people down here; if you meet a man on the road and ask him how far it is to the next town—he "don't know," but he "reckons it is a right smart piece."

It is my honest opinion that there is not a man in our regiment who would accept of the best piece of land we saw on our entire march as a gift, if he had to live on it. It is thought our regiment will go to St. Louis as soon as our sick get well. I assure you the men and officers are anxious to get from under the command of Col. Carlin. In haste, yours truly,
JOHN A. WHITE.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—As every one cannot devote time, or possibly has not the books, to post himself upon the "Law of Nations," I herewith give you briefly, the decisions upon the "Right of Search." Belligerent nations have the right of visitation and search. It is purely a war right. And if a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in carrying troops, property or despatches, she is liable to seizure, and would be condemned in any admiralty court. England, in 1801, insisted upon the right of search with Russia during the same year. A whole fleet of Swedish ships were confiscated by the British court of admiralty, because the convoy violated the right of search.—This government has always recognized the right of search of neutrals by belligerents. The only question ever raised by the United States, was the right of visitation and search in time of peace. The war of 1812 grew out of this question, and the question still remains unsettled. There is now no difference of opinion among nations, recognizing any law as to the right to visit neutrals for the purpose of discovering and seizing deserters, traitors or goods contraband of war.

One other distinction is this. The right of search is confined to neutral merchant vessels, and does not apply to neutral ships of war. When there is any resistance to search, confiscation of vessel and cargo is the rule in England, France, Russia and every other important nation. The course of Commodore Wilkes in the capture of Mason and Slidell, was justifiable by the law of nations, and had there been any resistance by the English vessel, she would have been liable to seizure and confiscation. The books are too full of precedents established by the British government, to leave any chance of argument now as to the right of search by belligerents of neutral vessels.

CONDITION OF THE REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Dr. Buist, a surgeon in the rebel army, was killed at Port Royal. He had previously been with the army in Western Virginia, and while there wrote a letter to South Carolina, which was found among the things left by the rebels at Port Royal. In this letter he describes the rebel defeat at Cheat Mountain. He says it was owing to "the old fogeyism and want of pluck among the Virginians." He also says: "Never were men more sick of Virginia and Virginians than we are." After retreating, the men began to die by scores, and he says that Col. Lee's North Carolina regiment presented a sickening spectacle. He said that Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major and both doctors were sick, and the men were dying like sheep. "Out of one thousand two hundred," he adds, "there are only 300 fit for duty." He said he was "all worn out, was barefooted, and without any winter clothes." This is a distressing picture to come from a surgeon in the southern army, and yet it is taken literally from his own letter. There is still more, and worse, if anything. For instance he says: "If there are any kindly disposed doctors among you who wish to test their faith in secession, let them come here; we can give them plenty of work, very little to eat, and less to wear."

HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—This distinguished speaker is to deliver an address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the evening of the 26th inst., on "The Southern Insurrection, and the Constitutional power of the Republic for its suppression."

BLUE PILLS.—An army correspondent gives the following account of the medicine given the volunteers: "Our doctors give us the same medicine for all complaints. Headache, blue pill; bellyache, blue pill; rheumatism, blue pill; yellow jaundice, blue pill; cold, blue pill; diarrhoea, blue pill; and so on. We are decidedly the blue pill regiment, and are of the opinion it don't take much to make a doctor."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The grand review of our troops held today at Ball's Cross Roads has attracted an immense crowd of spectators, and Washington is nearly depopulated. Fifty thousand men are under review by Gen. McClellan, and their excellent condition elicits the warmest praise. The soldiers are ready for any service that may be required, and the reception they gave the general showed that they had full faith in him as a leader. Thirteen men of the 14th Brooklyn regiment of New York, who were in the picket fight on Monday, are still missing. It is feared that they have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The rebels continue their correspondence with their friends in Washington, and their mail carriers in Virginia still defy the government, carrying messages to and from Richmond without detection.

A ridiculous report is in circulation here to the effect that the administration has given assurances to the British government that British vessels shall have access to the cotton ports before the expiration of winter.

The steamship Saxonia, which arrived today from Hamburg, brought as passengers the Prince de Wlodek, of Russia, and Count de Valenciennes, of Trieste, who came to offer their military services to our government.

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 20.
The gunboat Conestoga went on an exploring expedition up the Tennessee River yesterday and discovered a rebel battery near the Tennessee line. She threw one shell which routed the rebels. Still further up another battery was discovered and she engaged the rebels, and again routed them, and killing a number. The Conestoga is slightly damaged in the encounter. She returned today.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 20.
Reliable information reached here today that our cavalry, under Maj. Hough, have overtaken and captured the rebels who seized our supply train, near Warrensburg, on Monday last. About 150 prisoners were taken, and the wagons recovered.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 20.
Dunport's powder mills exploded today, destroying three mills and killing three men.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 20.
Special to the St. Louis Democrat.—The old order has settled down upon the counties of the south-west since the retrograde movement of our army, and refugees are beginning to arrive again, being driven from home by the fear of Price's rebels, who are reported again advancing.

Mr. Gravelly, a member of the state convention, arrived here from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. He says a body of 300 of Price's cavalry have made their appearance at Sarcoxie, and foraging parties follow up the track of our retreating army, plundering Union citizens and renewing with impunity every species of outrage. He passed a train of emigrant wagons a mile long, containing Union refugees, and another train of five wagons arrived here today.

Five prisoners were brought in today from Calloway county, the fruits of an expedition which was sent to that county yesterday. These prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on Union men.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.
The steamships Delaware, Boston and Cosmopolitan, of the New York and Philadelphia steamship company have been cleared by the federal government for three months. They will immediately commence sailing. Their destination is said to be Port Royal.

The New York steam transport Atlantic, lying at the foot of Canal street, is now coaling and taking in provisions for Port Royal. She will also carry troops.

The gunboat Oneida was launched at the navy yard this P. M.

Bishop McElvaine and family left today for Liverpool on the Persia.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 20.
Capt. Burchard with 24 men of Jennison's regiment, attacked Capt. Hays with 150 men at his place of residence today, and succeeded in driving them away, burning Hays' house and the house of a man named Gregg, both captains in the southern army. Capt. Burchard and Lieut. Boswick were slightly wounded and two horses were killed. The rebels had five men killed and eight wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.
The Journal's leading Laurel county, Ky., correspondent emphatically denies the prevalent report that the citizens of Loudon refuse to sell the federal government provisions, or ask exorbitant prices therefor, and adds that Zollieffer had blocked the Cumberland Gap road by blasting rocks, &c.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.
A letter from Hatteras Inlet, 8th, says: We learn that North Carolina, by a convention of delegates representing 45 counties, has declared a provisional government, and has entirely repudiated the secession act of the state, and re-affirming her loyalty and devotion to the constitution of the United States. The convention was at Hatteras on Monday last. The act passed contained several sections, the substance of which is as follows:

The 1st declares vacant all the offices of the state.

The 2d names Marble Nash Taylor, provisional governor.

The 3d adopts the constitution of the state with the statutes and laws contained in the revised code of 1856.

The 4th repeals the ordinance of secession passed at Raleigh on the 20th of May, together with all other acts then adopted.

The 5th directs the provisional governor to order a special election for members of congress.

The 6th gives to the governor authority to make temporary appointments to official vacancies.

The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the president. Gov. Taylor has issued his proclamation for an election in the second congressional district, which will be held on Wednesday, 27th inst.

A smart engagement took place at Hatteras Inlet on the 16th, between the coast survey steamer Corwin and the rebel steamer Curlew. The latter vessel apparently got the worst of the contest and retreated, after receiving a hot and telling fire from the former.

There is reason for believing that the rebel forces on the lower Potomac have been withdrawn within a few days, leaving but small detachments to man their batteries, and perhaps one regiment about a mile back from Mathias Point. Many of the camp fires were visible last week.

A body of rebel cavalry made a demonstration on our right flank this morning, as the regiments were moving to the field of review, but retreated hastily. Towards the close of the review heavy firing was heard on the flanks, creating some commotion, cause unknown.—The report that the Spanish Minister said he would have demanded his passports had Messrs. Mason and Slidell been taken from

a Spanish vessel, or entertained such opinion, is untrue. Gen. Butler is here receiving his last instructions in regard to his expedition south.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

The Times has a letter from on board the gun-boat Chrysler, off Ship Island, at that time. The 4th inst., there were in New Orleans some 5,000 rebels, and an order had recently been issued compelling every man capable of bearing arms to join some military organization. The city was being surrounded by batteries on every side, except in the rear, from which the rebels apprehend no attack, but which in fact can be easily assailed by a well appointed force. The land on that side is swampy and the city unapproachable excepting by the shell road and the rail road; but it is believed that a force of 10,000 men could overcome all difficulties and capture the city in ten hours after leaving the deep waters of lake Borgoe. The only fortifications in the way is the old fort at the way passage between lake Borgoe and Ponchartrain, which is represented to be in a very dilapidated condition and poorly provided with guns and ammunition. The city and the city our forces could hold it against all assaults, and would doubtless have the assistance of thousands of its citizens.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

Tribune despatch.—The soldiers at Beaufort and the slaves on the island will soon be picking the ungathered cotton, the former, under an order from the government and the latter upon the impulse of wages, directed to be paid them by Gen. Sherman. It is also probable that the cultivation of the sea island, for the next cotton crop, will be contracted for by some responsible yankee, who will be required to employ the slaves abandoned by their masters upon the several plantations. A new punishment for Virginia is at hand. Congress will probably be called on to change the territorial boundaries of Delaware so as to give this little state the land between the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware river and to change the boundaries of Maryland so as to give her all the eastern counties of Virginia, and to leave to the state as organized by the convention at Wheeling, the territory between the Blue Ridge and the Ohio.

Private but trustworthy advices from Europe in relation to Mexican affairs have been received. Spain and the Spanish party in Mexico have resolved to impose a king upon that country at the point of the bayonet, if the Prince Monte is the favorite. Whether England and France have fully acceded to this is doubtful. It is not believed that our government has taken any steps to contract these schemes against the integrity of a power in whose welfare we were very nearly interested, or to prevent Spain acquiring a country, which is surely designed to be ours.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.
The news of the disbandment of about 3,000 rebels in Accomac county, Virginia, is confirmed. As our expedition advanced the rebel flags disappeared, and Unionists hoisted the American flag.

Gen. Dix's proclamation when received in camp where Union men had been drafted and forced into the rebel service, caused them to rebel, and their officers were compelled to disband them.

The secessionists had destroyed bridges and felled trees across the roads.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.
Despatches just received from the Eastern shore of Virginia bring the gratifying intelligence that the secessionists of Northampton county, numbering 1800 have laid down their arms, and the federal troops have now full possession of that and Accomac counties.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.
Twenty-five of the rebels captured on Santa Rosa Island in the attack on Wilson's Zouaves arrived here this morning.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.
Since the negotiation of the new loan on Friday last Sec'y. Chase has placed to the credit of disbursing officers in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia the sum of \$5,504,874 to be paid to contractors and other government creditors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.
The steamer Stepping Stone ran for the blockade Tuesday night, with stores for the flotilla in the lower Potomac, transferred her stores to the squadron and taking on board a number of contrabands from the steamer Baltimore and an ice boat, again ran the blockade last night and arrived at the navy yard.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, Nov. 21.
Flour receipts 35,420 bbls., market heavy and drooping, sales 10,000 bbls. at 5.60a5.55 for super western, 5.65a5.80 common to medium extra western, 5.90a5.95 shipping brands extra R. H. O.; Canadian flour drooping. Receipts of wheat 188,590 bu., market heavy and 1c lower, sales 150,000 bu. at 1.22a1.25 for Chicago spring, 1.25a1.27 Mil. clrb, 1.28a1.28a1.37 amber Michigan.

THE KIND OF STORIES TOLD.—Among the effects of the rebels captured at Port Royal, a Charleston paper of the 7th was given, which contained the following precious information:

"It is stated that 'General Scott's confidential clerk had absconded from Washington, taking with him all the maps, draughts and surveys which were prepared for the campaign.' General Halleck had superseded General McClellan in the command of the Union army. There was a fearful amount of sickness in Washington. 'Eight hundred' prisoners had been removed from Fort La Fayette to Boston. The Providence tool manufacturing company had a large government contract to make hand cuffs and leg irons to put on southern soldiers. These are the kind of news items which the southern journals give to their readers in order to keep the southern heart on fire."

WHAT OUR FLEET AT PORT ROYAL OVER-COME.—The great victory which we have already obtained in capturing the two forts at the entrance of Port Royal river, will be better appreciated when we state the opinions of good naval officers:

To attack land fortifications is the severest test to which ships can be put. The best engineers count one gun on land equal to five afloat; and it has been asserted, and generally believed, that well constructed forts can withstand the most formidable attacks of ships. The undersigned General Ripley, in his order to the gunnery at Hilton Head, stated clearly all the disadvantages of a force attacking forts from ships inevitably laboring under: and he summed up his instructions with the assertion, "To give up a battery or a position on shore while the enemy is afloat, is totally and absolutely inexcusable."

PRESERVATION OF BODIES.—Yesterday, while a number of gray regiments were engaged in removing the remains of long deceased persons in St. Mark's cemetery, five bodies were found to be in a state of such perfect preservation, after a burial of between fourteen and sixteen years, that the relatives of the dead on being informed of the fact, were able on visiting the spot to recognize the long unseen faces. The name of one of the dead thus recognized was a Mr. Rab, a German citizen, who died in this city fourteen years ago.—*St. Louis Democrat.* Nov. 16.

From the N. Y. Independent.
The Watchers.

By JOHN O. WHITTIER.

Beside a stricken field I stood;
On the torn turf, on grass and wood,
Hung heavily the dew of blood.
Sill in the fresh wounds lay the slain,
And all about me lay the slain,
And dusty sighs and fearful rain.
Two angels, each with drooping head
And folded wings and noiseless tread,
Watched by that valley of the dead.
The one, with forehead saintly bland
And lips of blessing, not command,
Leaned, weeping, on her olive wand.
The other's brow was scarred and knitted,
His restless eyes were watch-fires lit,
His hands for battle-gauntlets fitted.

"How long?"—"I knew a voice of Peace,
To die no requital—no release."
When shall the One human quarrel cease?

"Oh Lord, how long!—One human soul
Is more than any parchment scroll
Or any flag the wind can fill."

"What price was Ellsworth's, young and brave?
How worth the gift that Lyon gave?
Or count the cost of Winthrop's grave?"

"Oh brother! if thine eyes can see
Tell how and when the end shall be.
What hope remains for these or me?"

Then Freedom sternly said:—"I thank
You all who die for me, and thank
When human rights are staked and won."

"I kneel with Ziska's hunted flock,
I watched in Toulon's cell of rock,
I walked with Sidney to the gallows."
The moor of Marston felt my tread,
Through slushy ways the maddened led,
My voice Margaret's charges sped.

"But now, through weary day and night,
I watched a vague and aimless fight,
For love to strike one blow aright."

"On either side my bow they own:
Quiver the many arrows of thine own,
And one through fathoms to reverence grow."

"Why wait we longer, mocked, betrayed
By open foes or those afraid
To speed thy coming through my aid?"

"Why wait to see who wins or fall—
I thank the dead who agonized and fell,
I leave them to their restless hall."

"Nay," Peace implored; "yet longer wait;
The doom is near, the stake is great;
God's hand is on the scales of fate."

"Still wait and watch; the way prepare
Where I with folded wings may pray
May follow, weaponless and bare."

"To late!" the stern, and voice replied;
"Too late!" its murmured echo sighed;
To leave the living to the dead."

A rustling as of wings in flight,
An upward gleam of lightning white,
No passed the vision, sound and sight.

But round me like a silver bell
Of holy hope, a sweet voice fell.
"Still hope and trust," it sang; "the road
Must lead, the wine-press must be trod,
But all is possible with God."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.
CLOSE VOTING.—Henry R. Low, Union, is elected to the New York Senate, in Orange and Sullivan counties, by a majority of nine; the same counties elected Van Wyck to congress, last year, by a majority of ten. Four republican senators elected to the Iowa legislature—Messrs. Hatch, Bower, Burdick and Dixon—were successful by less than sixteen majority, two of them by four majority.

Col. Dougherty sent a request by the flag of truce which came up to Gen. Grant at Cairo, to send him some ice, as none could be procured in the C. S. A. He has had to submit to the amputation of his leg three times.

THE CONTRABANDS.—Substantial winter clothing has been issued to the useful people at Fort Monroe known as "contrabands." Some of them make a huge swell on their new clothes.

Mrs. and Miss James—daughter-in-law and daughter of the noted British novelist, G. P. R. James, recently deceased—are about to open a female school in Detroit.

The Vermont legislature has elected Peter T. Washburne, of Woodstock, adjutant general of the state, over H. Henry Baxter, present incumbent, against whom there was considerable complaint in the management of his office. Gen. Washburne was lieutenant colonel of the 1st regiment of Vermont three months' volunteers, at Fortress Monroe.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.—Queen Victoria's proclamation of May 13th, covers the case of the seizure of the rebel senators on board the British steamer Trent. She tells her subjects that if they interfere to give aid and comfort to our war, they will do so at their peril.

"The proclamation begins by strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to observe a strict neutrality in and during hostilities between the United States and the Confederate States, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril." The proclamation then recites the statute against British subjects interfering between belligerents, or giving aid or comfort to either side during their hostilities. The Queen then proceeds to declare:

"Now, in order that none of our subjects may unlawfully render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by said statute, we do hereby strictly command, that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, manner or thing whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the said statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said statute imposed, and of our high displeasure."

"And we do hereby further warn all our subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of the royal proclamation, and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign, in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf—as for example, and especially * * * by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed contraband of war according to the law of modern nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties, all persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations, in that behalf imposed or denounced."

"And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against any liability or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct."

"ANY OTHER MAY."—This common and popular term has originals to work for the purpose of ascertaining its starting point. Being somewhat of an archeologist myself, and prone to search the Scriptures, we have discovered the origin of the term. It can be found in the 17th verse of the 18th chapter of Judges, where Delilah was coaxing Sampson for the secret of his great strength. He divulged as follows: "If I be shaven, then my strength will go from me, and I shall become weak, and be like 'any other man.'" Bully for Sampson.

REBEL ALLIES.—A paper published by the printers in Price's camp, called the Army Argus, says that Price has regiments of Indians in his service, many of them armed with bows and arrows, tomahawks and scalp ing knives.

HOSPITAL 13th REGIMENT,
CAMP TAYLOR, Nov. 20, 1861.

A second donation to the hospital from citizens of Brooklyn, Green county, through Mr. Patterson, includes: 11 comfortable; 51 cotton shirts; 55 pairs Canton flannel drawers; and four pair woolen socks.

If Green county has not furnished her proportion of men for this regiment her citizens seem determined to make up in donations to the hospital. Their gifts are appreciated. S. S. WALLIHAN,
Hospital Steward.

GOOD MARCHING—THE WISCONSIN BOYS AHEAD.—The following account of the way our boys of the Eighth Wisconsin regiment distanced the Illinois 31st, on the return of the expedition to Pilot Knob from the south, is from a private letter written by Sergeant M. H. Doty, of the Janesville Fire Zouaves:—

"There was a little incident happened on the road that I will mention, it is this:—The Illinois 31st boys had the advance all the way out and back, except on the last day, coming back; well, they made their brags that they could out-travel anything in the shape of a regiment of men in Missouri. As it happened, the Brigadier General put us in advance the last day, and our boys thought they would give them a race. We started at six o'clock in the morning, and had 17 miles to go; we were bound to make the 'Sucker' boys sweat, so we 'let out on them.' In the first ten miles we left them about three behind, when our Colonel halted us for them to catch up. We had to stop three times for them in the 17 miles, making about four hours against them.—When we got here our boys were good for another ten miles, if it had been necessary. The distance marched, out and back, was 160 miles, which was accomplished in eleven days.

"Our regiment is the pride of this part of the state, we are cheered whenever we make our appearance in a body; the cavalry and artillery think we are a little the best regiment they have seen, and they have been all over the state."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following is the comparative statement of earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, for the month of October:

	1861.	1860.
Passenger,	\$33,470 47	\$32,572 59
Freight,</		

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Oakland and way,	12:40 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Milwaukee, through,	5:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Manure and way,	1:30 P. M.	10:45 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
Madison and way,	6:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Bellevue and way,	3:10 P. M.	9:00 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Bellevue closes Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.			
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P. M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

A New Arrangement.

On the 1st of next January a change will be made in the proprietorship of the Gazette Office by the withdrawal of Mr. Bowen. This change will render absolutely necessary a settlement of the subscriptions and other accounts due the present firm. We hope our friends will give this matter their immediate attention, and leave as few debts as possible for settlement after the change is made. It will be easier and better to all concerned to settle before that time, as a settlement must be made.

WOODY WOODY

Subscribers to the daily or weekly Gazette who wish to pay in Wagon, are requested to furnish it now. Any number of new subscriptions can be paid in this way.

County Board of Supervisors.

WEDNESDAY 2 o'clock, P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of Mr. Collins, the Clerk of the Board was instructed to deliver to S. J. Todd of Beloit certain certificates on condition of his paying the face of them.

Upon the recommendation of the District Attorney, he was also instructed to cancel a number of tax certificates belonging to John Hackett, upon which appeals had been taken, and to refund the actual disbursements incurred on the appeals.—Also to cancel a tax deed belonging to Wakely & Tenny and refund the money paid by them with \$5 expended in taking an appeal.

The committee to settle with the Commissioners of County Poor presented their report which was adopted. The Board voted to allow Mr. Holmes \$100 that he paid discount on county orders and to Mr. Atwood \$14 for depreciated money.

The superintendents recommend the raising of the sum of \$4,500 for support of the county poor for the ensuing year, and \$300 for improvements of the poor farm.

Also, the appointment of a committee to ascertain why the license money in Janesville and Beloit has not been paid to the county treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Collins, the report was recommended for some recommendation of a specific sum for the improvement of the poor farm.

The committee to whom was referred the renting of a court room, reported in favor of accepting the proposition of Peter Myers, which was adopted.

The committee on illegal taxes reported the amount in the cities of Janesville and Beloit. The amount of certificates, interest and costs is \$11,243.50 in Beloit, and \$37,398.00 in Janesville.

A proposition was received from the county treasurer to make some improvements on the building occupied by the county offices, which was referred to the committee on public buildings.

Mr. Spooner moved to reconsider the vote for leasing a court room, and to lay said motion upon the table, which was adopted.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9 A. M.

Board met and proceeded to business. The committee on miscellaneous accounts reported the allowance of bills amounting to \$55.

The committee on county officers reported in favor of allowing K. W. Bemis \$60 for registering pendancy of actions, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, \$200 was appropriated to pay the interest on the county poor farm.

On motion of Mr. Spooner, a resolution was adopted instructing the clerk of the board to advertise, inviting sealed proposals to furnish the county with stationery and blank books, for the ensuing year, and to accept and act upon the lowest responsible bid, not exceeding \$200.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, \$15 was appropriated to the chairman of the board in payment of services for countersigning county orders.

The committee on court expenses reported in favor of the allowance of several small bills, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Spooner a resolution was adopted appropriating \$400 to S. H. Holmdredge, Jr., to purchase fuel for the county offices and court room. Also that the seal now in the office of the county treasurer, be the official seal of said office.

The committee on county poor reported the allowance of \$190 to Simeon Ruble for a claim of \$397 for taking care of a county pauper.

The bond of A. W. Root as commissioner of county poor was approved.

The bill to relieve the families of volunteers was taken up, and after an amendment to sec. 7, excluding from its benefits all persons who receive or are entitled to a pension from the government, Mr. Spooner moved the previous question, which was lost. Mr. Carpenter then moved to reconsider the former vote fixing the amount at one mill upon each dollar valuation, which was adopted.

Mr. Carpenter moved to fix the amount at 1/2 of a mill. Mr. Corey moved to fix the gross amount of the tax to be levied at \$10,000.

This amendment was adopted, and the bill passed by a vote of 25 to 1, the

vote being given by Mr. Schoonover of Fulton.

The members reported the names of persons for grand and petit jurors for the ensuing year, a list of which was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Parker, adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—I would return my sincere acknowledgments to Thomas Croft, Andrew Palmer, Jr., and others for the magnificent gift of a regulation sword. The compliment conveyed in the presentation were to me the more delicate, as coming principally from the members of the company which I formerly held the honor to command. It is my earnest desire to be able to wield it to the honor of my country.

ED. E. WOODMAN.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mrs. Thompson will deliver a temperance lecture at Lavinia's Hall to-morrow evening. Mrs. T.'s husband, we are informed, was killed at the battle of Bull Run, and she has adopted this mode of supporting herself and her family. Admittance: adults 10 cents, children 5 cents. Let the benevolent respond, and aid at the same time a good cause.

Slidell and Mason have been sent to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where they can amuse themselves by contemplating the shaft of Bunker Hill Monument.

There were 43 of the members of the several Wisconsin regiments in the vicinity of Washington in hospital on the 15th.

At a meeting of the ministers of the Janesville district of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in this city on Monday, November 18th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. H. C. Tilton has judged it his duty, in the fear of God, to accept an appointment to the chaplaincy of the 13th regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, therefore

Resolved, 1. That while we deeply feel and deplore the loss of the society, labors and influence of our excellent presiding elder, yet in view of the importance and sacredness of the work to which he has devoted himself, we see no reason to doubt the integrity of his heart toward God, the church and his country.

2d. That we cordially pledge to him and his family, our sympathies and prayers.

3d. That a copy of these resolutions be published in the paper in this city and in the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

P. B. PEASE, Secretary.
J. H. JENNE, Chairman.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette.

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were better today, and under a strong competition between millers and shippers, prices were firm and if anything a trifle better. Sales of about 8,000 bushels at 65¢ for milling and 55¢ 62¢ for shipping, closing active. No change to note in other produce.

We continue yesterday's quotations:

WHEAT—white winter 70¢; good to choice milling spring 65¢, extra club and No. 1 Grand 70¢; shipping grades 65¢ 62¢.

CORN—No. 1 in fair demand at 1.12; No. 2 at 37¢ per bushel.

OATS—good local demand at 14¢ per bushel.

RYE—in good request at 23¢ per 90 lbs.

BARLEY—good to choice at 20¢; No. 2 at 19¢ per 100 lbs.

TIMOTHY—in fair demand at 1.12; No. 1 at 37¢ per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—new 13¢; No. 2 at 12¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 9¢ per 100 lbs.

EGGS—in good demand at 12¢ per 100.

WOOL—in good demand at 32¢; No. 1 at 30¢ per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green, advanced to 85¢; Dry, 84¢.

POULTRY—spring at retail 2.25, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65¢; chickens, 60¢.

SHEEP—No. 1 at 30¢; No. 2 at 28¢ each.

NEW GROCERY

AND

SEED STORE!

ANDREW BOSS

HAS OPENED A

STORE,

IN

Pease's Block, - - Main Street,

FOR THE SALE OF

Groceries and Seeds

HE RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE

ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

TO HIS

STOCK OF GOODS,

which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH!

The Highest Market Price

paid for

Timothy Seed.

For the sale of

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

N. SWAGER.

WOULD call the attention of the people of Janesville, Rock and adjoining counties to his large and complete stock of furniture, which he has just received from the manufacturers.

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND COMMON FURNITURE which he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

In addition to the articles manufactured by himself he keeps a large stock of imported Furniture, which embraces everything needed for household use, and which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest styles and superior quality.

Also, Coffins, of all sizes and trimmed in every variety of style, and at the lowest prices.

Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

I have just received a large assortment of these articles, and at a very low price.

As none have been kept in this city for the last three or four years, such inconvenience has been experienced in getting them.

A full and complete examination of all that I can give them.

Shop on

at a mill. Mr. Corey moved to fix the gross amount of the tax to be levied at \$10,000.

This amendment was adopted, and the bill passed by a vote of 25 to 1, the

vote being given by Mr. Schoonover of Fulton.

The members reported the names of persons for grand and petit jurors for the ensuing year, a list of which was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Parker, adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

BENNETT'S

one of the

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

of DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

ever before offered to the public, at prices that will

SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than

any other.

Delains, Valenciennes, Cobergs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

in great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHS AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

and OIL CLOTHS.

in various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favours,

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.

O. K. BENNETT.

REMOVAL.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons and the public generally that we have removed our stock

TO THE NEW STORE IN

JENKINS & DEWEY'S BLOCK,

opposite McKee & Bro's.

leaving all goods and blowing with those to whom it is more congenial, we will simply state that our stock is

Large and Complete,

embracing every style of.

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at a

Small Advance

only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me in the past, I hope to attract attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,

done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every case.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"

OPPOSITE MCKEE & BRO'S,

Main Street, - - - Janesville.

no 14dwtf CYRUS MINER.

New Fall and Winter Millinery.

The Largest and Best Stock of the Season.

MISS REYNOLDS informs her friends and the public that she has now the largest and best stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

ever offered for sale by her. Her stock comprises all the latest styles of materials and manufactured work, and every article that can be desired in the line.

VERY LOWEST PRICES,

preferring to sell at a small profit rather than keep her goods over for another season.

Bonnets from \$1.50 to \$10.00, according to style and quality. Caps and Hosiery constantly on hand.

In short, everything kept in a first class Millinery Store will be found in her shop, or manufactured promptly to order. All her purchases were made for cash, and she is thus enabled to sell at the lowest living prices.

She is also prepared to make dresses in the latest styles, or change old dresses to the new styles. Her friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine. She is in the old place, Exchange Block, west end of Upper Bridge.

MISS R. A. REYNOLDS.

AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.

PURSUANT to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the twentieth day of November, 1861, at my office, in Janesville, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of July 17, 1861.

These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date, to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7-10 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

For the convenience of the holder, each note will have coupons attached expressing the interest, and of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the notes.

Subscriptions. Notes will be received from fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid and afterwards. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in full at the time of subscription, and the balance of the subscription, if any, must be paid in full at the time of subscription, and the balance of the subscription, if any, must be paid in full at the time of subscription.

On or after the 1st of January, 1862, the balance of the subscription, if any, must be paid in full at the time of subscription, and the balance of the subscription, if any, must be paid in full at the time of subscription.

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